INFORMATION LETTER

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New Wage-Increase Order

As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, Stabilization Administrator Collet, temporarily continuing in office until Chester Bowles assumes the duties of Stabilization Director, issued an order providing generally for an exception in certain cases for wage increases made between February 14 and March 15.

It appears that the principal effect of this order in the canning industry will be to permit wage increases in certain circumstances within the period specified, without the employer thereby waiving the possibility of such increases being considered for price adjustment purposes.

Approval still must be obtained before any wage increases may be considered for price purposes, and an application for approval must be filed within 30 days from the time that the increase is reflected in current payrolls. If a wage increase put into effect during this temporary period is subsequently disapproved, it may not be considered by the OPA in determining price ceilings.

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A 32-page Supplement to the INFORMATION LETTER of February 12 (Convention issue) has been published. It contains reproductions of the papers presented at the two Canning Problems Conferences and the Sanitation and Waste Disposal Conference held during Convention Week. Also the Supplement reprints two of the addresses made at the general sessions of the Convention—those of Dr. Charles Glen King, Director of the Nutrition Foundation, on nutrition research, and of Norris H. Sanborn of the N.C.A. Laboratory, on the industry's plant sanitation program.

The Supplement is enclosed with this issue of the LETTER, except in cases where the LETTER goes by airmail or clipper mail. In such cases, the Supplement will arrive in a separate envelope.

With the two publications—Convention Issue and Convention Supplement, both dated February 12,—members will have for their files complete 1946 Convention proceedings.

Pepper Bill to Be Reported

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor agreed on February 14, without taking a record vote, to report to the Senate the Pepper bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act. Following the committee's action, Chairman James E. Murray and Senator Claude Pepper reviewed for the press the changes that the bill would make in the present law. The committee based its action on a committee print of the Pepper bill, but in addition to the language of the committee print, agreed to certain additional amendments. These additional amendments are still being drafted and thus the bill has not been formally reported to the Senate. Since a final and complete draft of the bill was unobtainable at the time this was written, it is impossible to report accurately the effect of the proposed measure on the canning industry.

However, it is definitely known that the bill would remove from the Wage and Hour law the present Section 7(c) and 13(a) (10) fruit and vegetable exemptions and the Section 13(a) (5) fish canning exemption. In lieu of these ex- (See *Pepper Bill*, page 108)

President's Price Stabilization Policy Announced

President Truman announced his long-awaited Price Stabilization policy and the administrative changes to carry it out on February 14. The Office of Economic Stabilization was re-established and Price Administrator Chester Bowles appointed as Stabilization Administrator under the new set-up. Paul Porter, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was appointed Administrator of the office of Price Administration.

At the same time President Truman issued Executive Order 9657 and a statement outlining the basis for the new wage and price policy. The President reviewed the abandonment of wage controls in August, 1945, (See INFORMATION LETTER No. 1051, August 25, 1945, page 8745) and the revised wage-price policy following his speech in November 1945. (See INFORMATION LETTER No. 1061, November 3, 1945, page 8830.) Under these two earlier policies, all controls over wages were relaxed and an employer could raise wages and seek price adjustment six months later or request approval of his wage increase and immediate consideration for price adjustment.

Under the new policy contained in Executive Order 9657, no prohibition exists against raising wages and no controls over wages and salaries are directly imposed. Section 3(c) of the order, however, grants authority to Mr. Bowles, as Stabilization Administrator, to issue regulations in the future making "wage or salary increases of a particular class" unlawful without prior approval.

In the absence of such regulations, however, no direct controls over wages exist.

With respect to prices, the new order provides that the OPA shall consider all price increases which are approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board or any other agency which may be created for this purpose. The Board is directed to approve any wage or salary increase which is

> "consistent with the general pattern of wage or salary adjustments established in the industry or local labor market area since August 18, 1945."

No approval of previous increases is required for consideration for price adjustment. But no wage increases hereafter may be considered for price purposes unless specifically approved.

In *considering* price adjustments to reflect wage increases, the new Executive Order substantially follows the existing policies of OPA. It directs adjustment of price ceilings *for the succeeding 12 months* wherever the Administrator finds that, first, the industry is not operating at a *temporarily* low volume, and second, that it will not earn

> "an average rate of profit equal as nearly as may be to the rate of return on net worth earned by the industry in the peacetime base period applicable to that industry."

In his accompanying message, President Truman stated that "if the general level of prices is to remain stable in the next few critical months, the immediate price relief in such cases must be conservatively appraised."

The precise effect of this new order upon the OPA pricing policies for canned foods for 1946 cannot be determined at this time. It seems clearly settled that the "base period applicable" to the canning industry is 1939-1941. Though early in 1945, OPA assumed that the existing ceilings would permit the statutory legal minimum to be earned by the industry as a whole (see INFORMATION LETTER, No. 1023, February 9, 1945, page 8506), OPA announced in June that any additional increased costs would have to be reflected in price ceilings in order to satisfy the statutory requirement. (See INFORMATION LETTER, No. 1042, June 23, 1945, page 8669.) In view of the necessity for definite plans to be made to achieve 1946 production, the Association intends to ask for an early clarifying directive under the new price-wage policy.

The new order makes it clear that individual company price adjustments will be permitted only to the extent that the price regulation for the product permits such individual adjustments.

In the meantime, no wage increase which canners desire to have reflected in price adjustments may be made without the approval of the National Wage Stabilization Board. The new executive order specifically provides that any such wage increase made without approval *"shall constitute a waiver"* of the employer's right at any time while price control continues of the right to use such wage increase as the basis for seeking a price adjustment.

The National Wage Stabilization Board was established on January 2, 1946, by Executive Order 9672 to carry out the remaining wage stabilization functions previously exercised by the National War Labor Board which was terminated. It consists of two employer, two employee, and two public representatives. New regulations undoubtedly will be issued by the Stabilization Board for the filing of requests for approval of wage increases. Canners may elect to await these new regulations and forms. If priority of filing applications is considered desirable requests for approval of wage increases may in the meantime be addressed on NWLB Form 10 directly to the Wage and Hour Office, Room 1102, Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. Regional offices for the filing of applications for approval may be established later.

Director's Name Misspelled

A typographical error occurred last week in the publication of the N.C.A. Board of Directors elected at the Atlantic City Convention. L. L. Recker's name was inadvertently published as "L. L. Becker." Mr. Recker's name should have appeared as L. L. Recker, Adams Packing Coop., Canning Division, Auburndale, Florida. The INFORMATION LETTER regrets the error.

Error in Designated Prices

In Footnote 1 to the Schedule of Designated Area Average Prices for Canning, published on page 71 of last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the statement was made that "These prices are on an individual-processor basis and are not at the same levels as those designated in 1945." The footnote should have read "These prices *are* on an individual-processor basis and *are* at the same levels as those designated in 1945."

Canners Are Asked to Supply Wage and Hour Information

Secretaries of State canner associations were advised this week that counsel for the National Canners Association has been informed by the Deputy Administrator of the Wage and Hour Act that consideration is to be given the matter of enforcing the interpretation of Section 7(e) to off-the-premise warehouse employees. The Deputy Administrator also requested information and the views of canners as to whether abnormal conditions continue to exist.

State secretaries were accordingly requested to forward the views and such information as they felt of value in assisting the N.C.A. counsel in promptly answering the Deputy Wage and Hour Administrator's request.

PEPPER BILL

(Concluded from page 1)

emptions the bill retains a 14-week, 12-hour a day, 56-hour a week exemption from overtime payment. The provisions of this exemption are yet to be drafted, and until the exact wording is known, it is impossible to report the possible affect of the exemption.

In removing the fish canning exemption, the bill would retain a wage and hour exemption applicable only to employees employed in catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming any kind of fish, shellfish and other forms of aquatic animal and vegetable life, including the going to and returning from work and loading and unloading when performed by any such employee.

The bill when reported will provide for a new minimum wage of 65 cents an hour during the first two years following the effective date of the amendments, 70 cents an hour during the next two years, and 75 cents an hour starting with the fifth year. Administrative wage orders might raise the minimum within an industry to the proposed new statutory limit of 75 cents any time after enactment of the bill.

Among other changes recommended by the bill is language broadening the Act's coverage from employers engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce to employers engaged in any "activity affecting commerce." The phrase "activity affecting commerce" is defined in the bill as "any activity in commerce or necessary to commerce or competing with any activity in commerce or where the payment of wages at rates below those prescribed by this Act or where the employment of oppressive child labor would burden or

obstruct or tend to burden or obstruct commerce or the free flow of commerce."

Employees of retail and service establishments having more than four establishments and a total annual volume of sales or servicing of more than $500,000 would be brought under the Act through an amendment to Section 13 (a) (2).

The bill would place a limit of two years on the time within which an employee may file suit to recover unpaid minimum or overtime compensation and liquidated damages. The present Act contains no statutory limit on such suits.

Forthcoming Meetings

February 25-26 — Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.

February 26-27 — Short Course for Canners, Field Men, and Growers, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

February 28-March 1—Canners' Short Course, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

February 28-March 1—Virginia Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke.

March 8—Canners League of California, Annual Meeting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

March 18-20—Institute of Food Technologists, Sixth Conference, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

April 2-5—Packaging Exposition of 1946, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

June 3—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Traverse City.

Mincemeat Price Increase

Increased producer maximum prices for mincemeat containing dried apples are permitted by the Office of Price Administration in Amendment 21 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 262, which becomes effective February 25. This action allows producers using dried apples to increase their maximum prices for mincemeat by the amount of the increased dried apple cost. OPA states that this will result in an increase in mincemeat producers' prices of about 1½ to 2 cents a pound.

Previously OPA had announced increases for dried apples and for mincemeat made with fresh apples to reflect increases in the recommended prices of fresh apples.

N. Y. FIELDMEN'S SCHOOL

Program at Geneva Will Cover Newest Developments and Results of 1945 Experiments

The New York canners, their fieldmen and growers will assemble at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva on March 4 and 5 for their 21st annual school. The Agricultural Committee of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., working with representatives of the Experiment Station and the Extension Service, has a program which will include the newest developments and the results of last year's experiments, both within the State and other areas with comparable growing conditions.

The morning program on March 4 will be devoted to topics of general interest, including a discussion of the possible uses and limitations of DDT by both the canning companies and growers. This will be led by Dr. Hugh Glasgow, head of the Department of Entomology at the Experiment Station. Another new subject of great interest is, "The Newest in Weed Control by Both Chemical and Mechanical Means," by Dr. R. D. Sweet of the Extension Service at Cornell. Prof. C. B. Sayre, head of the Vegetable Department at the Experiment Station, will report on the general principles of fertilizing canning crops and Dr. W. T. Schroeder of the Plant Pathology Department will give recommendations for the treatment of all types of vegetable seeds in 1946.

Out-of-State speakers scheduled on the program include Dr. Fred Geise, head of the Research Department of the American Can Company, who will discuss, "Interesting New Developments on Canning Crops Production in Some of the Other States." Dr. H. L. Senton of the Raw Products Division of the Continental Can Company will discuss "Grower-Canner Relations." Dr. Jesse M. Huffington, until recently extension specialist on canning crops at Pennsylvania State College and now in the production department of the Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Quality Foods of Milton, Pa., will discuss the workings of "Scheduled Deliveries in Pennsylvania" and the results of the Pennsylvania Canners' Tomato and Pea Production Clubs.

After a short, general session that afternoon the balance of the day will be divided with two separate programs running concurrently, one on tomato production and the other on sweet corn problems.

Production problems with peas will take up the entire program of the morning of March 5. Reports will be presented of the detailed survey study of all factors concerned with production as found by the research workers in soils, agronomy, vegetable crops and plant pathology. A report will also be presented of some of the high points in the survey of high-yielding, fancy quality crops recorded by ten processors in the State.

The afternoon sessions will cover the general subject of beans, including wax, green and limas, and all other crops for processing, with particular emphasis placed on carrots, beets, spinach, and asparagus.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on February 1, 1946, totaled 361,980,000 pounds against 375,773,000 pounds on January 1, 1946, and 242,253,000 pounds on February 1, 1946, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Frozen vegetable stocks on February 1, 1946, were 172,116,000 pounds as compared with 191,218,000 pounds on January 1, 1946, and 145,622,000 pounds on February 1, 1946. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

Commodity	Feb. 1, 1945	Jan. 1, 1946	Feb. 1, 1946
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
FROZEN FRUITS	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*
Apples	40,820	55,245	62,937
Blackberries	9,316	18,203	16,428
Cherries	28,138	23,607	21,318
Young, Logan, Boysen	8,134	9,069	7,511
Raspberries	11,039	13,523	12,493
Strawberries	17,541	20,363	17,429
Grapes	16,216	17,341	15,743
Plums and prunes	12,251	17,411	16,119
Peaches	26,532	67,828	62,839
Fruit juices and purees	15,945	24,822	24,042
Apricots	.....	29,942	28,690
Blueberries	.....	17,319	18,263
All other fruits	56,321	61,100	58,168
Total	242,253	375,773	361,980
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	4,800	7,736	6,885
Beans, lima	10,312	14,175	12,053
Beans, snap	13,590	16,553	14,008
Broccoli	4,560	5,105	7,334
Cauliflower	2,779	4,711	4,210
Corn, sweet	16,939	21,323	18,176
Peas, green	37,403	54,613	45,032
Spinach	14,799	16,065	14,922
Brussels sprouts	3,366	3,822	4,091
Pumpkin and squash	7,163	6,029	5,733
Baked beans	3,069	1,338	1,297
Vegetable purees	568	477	467
All other vegetables	26,184	39,271	37,908
Total	145,622	191,218	172,116

Kitchen Resigns from USDA

C. W. Kitchen has resigned from the U. S. Department of Agriculture to become executive vice president of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, with headquarters in Washington.

CONTROL OF PEA APHID

Conference Approves Statement of Methods Drafted by Special Committee

A statement on pea aphid control, prepared by a special committee of entomologists appointed by Dr. E. N. Cory, head of the Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, was approved by the conference on Pea Aphid Control held at Baltimore, Md., on February 14. Text of the statement follows:

Treatment—The committee appointed to formulate the statement for the conference believes that research and practical experiece have abundantly demonstrated that treatment for pea aphid control is often necessary to save the crop.

Time of Treatment—Time of treatment for pea aphid control depends upon the degree of infestation and on such environmental conditions as influence the potential increase of the aphid population up to harvesting time. These include temperature, rainfall, soil moisture, soil fertility, parasites, predators, and fungus.

Canners or growers should arrange for competent daily readings of aphid population, its rate of increase or decrease, etc., as an essential guide to the determination as to when or whether to apply an insecticide. The best method for taking such readings is by means of sweeping, using the standardized techniques available.

Insecticide to Use—There are three materials available—rotenone, nicotine and DDT. Others are in prospect, such as benzene hexachloride and are being studied. Each of the available materials has certain advantages and disadvantages. Information available indicates that both rotenone and nicotine will be in short supply during the first part of the 1946 season, including the period covering the growth of peas for processing.

Results with rotenone bearing material in recent years have been unsatisfactory in many instances. In other cases, rotenone has given good results. Information from entomologists in the several States together with the availability of the materials and of equipment should govern local usage of both rotenone and nicotine for pea aphid control.

Only one or two year's experience is available with reference to the effectiveness and desirability of DDT for pea aphid control. Much remains to be determined as to the best of many possible formulations. With certain formulations a highly satisfactory control has been accomplished with DDT in spray, dust or aerosol form.

The limited knowledge thus far available regarding possible toxicity of DDT residue on pea foliage makes an unqualified recommendation for its use impossible. Such hazard as may exist will be minimized if no pea vines treated with DDT are used as feed for dairy cattle.

For latest information on the best formulations of DDT in spray, dust or aerosol form, consult the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the entomologists of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the several States.

Members of the special committee that drafted the statement of control measures are: L. O. Ditman, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, chairman; Dr. Hugh Glasgow, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station; L. B. Reed, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture; and Dr. C. G. Woodbury, Director of the Raw Products Bureau, National Canners Association.

POLICY CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED FOR JAPANESE FISHERIES

Policy conclusions with respect to the treatment of Japanese fishing and aquatic industries during the occupation period have been approved by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee and were announced February 18 by the State Department. They have been incorporated in the directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur, dated November 19, 1945.

The policy conclusions are released as a further step in the State Department's program to release to the public, as rapidly as security conditions warrant, full information concerning the Japanese occupation policies which have been adopted by the United States on behalf of the Allies. Text of the policy announcement follows:

Text of State Department Policy Announcement

During the period of occupation, the Supreme Commander should be guided, subject to military considerations, by the following general principles:

a. In order to meet domestic consumption requirements, Supreme Commander should:

(1) Insist that appropriate available vessels, facilities, gear, equipment and supplies in Japanese hands be put to use;

(2) Take such steps as he may deem practical and necessary to provide sufficient fuel for allocation to fishing boats;

(3) Require the Japanese Government to rehabilitate the production facilities of the fishing, fish fertilizer and seafood processing industries, and facilities for distribution of their products; and

(4) Furnish such other assistance, subject to general policies governing aid to Japanese industry, as he deems necessary.

b. The coastal fisheries and fish culture should be utilized as the primary sources for domestic consumption. To the extent that fish culture and coastal fisheries are unable to meet the minimum domestic requirements, deep sea fisheries and other fisheries in water open to Japanese operation may be utilized where security and political considerations permit. Deep sea fishing in areas near United States territory or near United States island responsibilities should not be authorized. Japanese fishing should not be permitted near areas under Allied jurisdiction without prior permission from the country concerned. These prohibitions should continue until international agreements are negotiated permitting Japanese fishing in these areas.

c. In order to determine (1) the effect on Japanese food supply of restrictive measures enforced for security or other reasons, and (2) the extent to which the United States and other nations should be permitted to exploit fisheries previously exploited by the Japanese, the Supreme Commander should immediately obtain from the Japanese Government available surveys and other data concerning the resources of all Pacific fishing areas previously exploited by the Japanese.

d. Japanese fishing operations should conform strictly to:

(1) The provisions of agreements relating to whaling to which the United States is a party;

(2) The provisions of other agreements relating to conservation to which the United States is a party;

(3) The policies or rules governing specific fisheries announced by the United States, or by other governments in conformity with policies announced by the United States with respect to coastal fisheries;

(4) The Japanese national and local regulations for the conservation of fisheries.

e. Such fishery products may be exported as can be produced by vessels, facilities, gear, equipment and supplies not suitable for or convertible to use in providing for domestic consumption, and which are needed (1) to supply United Nations needs for animal proteins and oils or (2) to secure foreign exchange for essential imports.

f. In the establishment of local security regulations consideration should be given to ensuring the maximum production of seafood products consistent with security requirements.

Most Countries Want to Keep Foreign Trade Restrictions

Western Hemisphere and British Empire countries have shown marked differences in their attitudes toward the relaxation of their emergency restrictions on foreign trade since the end of the war, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce. The United States, Canada, the Union of South Africa, and several of the Caribbean republics were the only countries that had removed most of their wartime trade controls by the end of 1945, Henry Chalmers, Commerce Department consultant on commercial policy, states in a survey of current trends in the foreign trade policies of the countries which had continued substantially open to world commerce during the war.

Mr. Chalmers points out in an article published in the current issue of *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, official Commerce Department publication, that the other British Empire countries have limited the relaxations in their import controls chiefly to each other's products, and that Mexico and most of the South American countries reacted to the prospective easement in supplies by setting up firmer controls upon individual import transactions, mainly through import permit systems.

The particular economic or financial considerations which have prompted the different measures thus far taken in the regulation of postwar foreign trade are analyzed in the article for the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and the other sterling areas, and for Latin America.

The inadequate supply of dollars, especially American dollars at the disposal of the United Kingdom and most British Empire members of the sterling areas has been the dominant consideration in the trade control measures taken by those countries during 1945. The situation became especially acute when the close of the war put an end to the former large shipments from the United States under Lend-lease and from Canada under Mutual-aid, the article states.

Fred Stare at State Meetings

President Fred A. Stare of the National Canners Association made two appearances as a chief speaker before meetings of State and regional canners associations this week. He spoke to the Ozark Canners Association at Springfield, Mo., February 21 and to the Utah Canners Association at Salt Lake City on February 23.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

Noteworthy in Congressional activity of interest to canners during the past ten days was the testimony of Chester Bowles before the House Banking and Currency Committee for a continuation of price control, House debate on a permanent school-lunch program measure, opening of Senate labor committee hearings on recently passed House bills to (1) provide for a labor-management mediation board and (2) return administration of the United States Employment Service to the States, announcement of forthcoming fisheries hearings, and Senate labor committee action on the Pepper wage and hour law amendments. A report on this last item will be found on page 107.

On February 20 the President signed the Employment Act of 1946—the Congressional version of the President's recommended "full employment" bill. The Act states that it is a continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means consistent with needs, obligations, and essential considerations of national policy, with the assistance and cooperation of industry, agriculture, labor, and local governments to create and maintain in a manner calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise, conditions that will afford employment opportunities and promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power. An annual economic report by the President is required by the Act which creates in the Executive Office of the President a three-member Council of Economic Advisors. The Act also calls for the establishment of a Joint Committee on the Economic Report to be composed of seven Senate and seven House members.

Bowles Testimony

Mr. Bowles opened his testimony to the House committee on February 18 by stating that he occupied at the time the dual position of Price Administrator and Stabilization Director. In a prepared statement he apologized for asking for several postponements of the hearings and explained "it was imperative that Administration policy be clarified" before requesting extension of the stabilization statutes. (An analysis of the new stabilization policy will be found on page 107.)

The Price Administrator told the Committee it would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the inflationary crisis we face and stated that there is a speculative fever in the country reminiscent of 1929. Reviewing government action since V-J day, Mr. Bowles said there had been considerable difference of opinion, not as to general policy, but disagreement as to timing among the various government agencies. Two causes, he said, "produced the crisis" faced today: (1) a tooling-up process of reconversion that has proceeded faster than any one thought possible, and (2) price speculations pushing hard against OPA ceilings on controlled items, and a day-to-day moving up of prices in uncontrolled markets. Looking back, he testified, it is clear that we moved too fast and too soon in taking off wartime controls.

In discussing the President's new stabilization program in its wage-price aspects, Mr. Bowles said that the program would have little or no effect on food prices, provided Congress continues present food subsidies. The line on food prices, he said, can be held, "as it has been held for 32 months, at roughly present levels." Commenting further on food subsidies, Mr. Bowles stated that if such subsidies are withdrawn, food prices will rise promptly and dangerously, causing more than an 8 percent increase in the index which has been held steady since May, 1943.

The Price Administrator told the Committee, in summarizing the price and wage policy, that the new program was one of stopping the breakthrough, sealing off the bulge, and holding the line where it is. Production, he said, is the only answer to inflation and the record proves it is nonsense to say that price control makes production impossible.

School-Lunch Bill

The House began debate on February 19 on a bill that would provide for permanent Federal aid to the States in the operation of school-lunch programs. During the past ten years such programs were carried on under legislative authority included in the annual agricultural appropriations. The bill under consideration authorizes an appropriation of $50,000,000, 75 percent of which would be apportioned to the States for the purchase of foodstuffs for school lunches and the remaining 25 percent to be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purchase of foods to be contributed to the programs. In addition, the bill would authorize a further appropriation of $15,000,000 to be divided among the States for employing and training school-lunch personnel and equipping school-lunch rooms. Funds apportioned to the States are to be matched dollar-for-dollar during the first year of operation. In following years the State

contributions would be increased until four dollars are contributed for each dollar of Federal aid.

Fisheries Hearing

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing Tuesday, February 26, at 10:30 a. m., to consider the subjects of frozen fish imports, stock of frozen fish on hand, price ceilings on fish, limitations on production, and related matters. Witnesses are requested to notify the clerk of the committee by letter at least a day in advance of the hearing of their desire to testify. Written statements for the record from persons other than witnesses also should be submitted a day in advance. Amendments to be proposed during the hearing should be submitted in duplicate.

Salmon Trap Hearings Start

The hearings to consider proposed amendments to the Alaska Fishing Regulations for 1946 affecting salmon trap limitations and priorities were scheduled to get underway in Room 5160, Interior Building, Washington, D. C., as this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER went to press.

Entoma: A Directory of Insect and Plant Pest Control

The sixth edition of the annual directory on insect and plant pest control, published by the Eastern Branch of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, is now available. As is indicated by its title, "*Entoma: A Directory of Insect and Plant Pest Control*," it is a directory of information relating to fungicides, insecticides, equipment and machinery. It lists manufacturers of all kinds of materials and equipment used in control of plant pests. According to the foreword of the volume, "*Entoma* is designed to aid manufacturers, entomologists, plant pathologists, county agents, and others interested in insect and plant pest control in obtaining certain kinds of information which is often difficult of access."

Canners and fieldmen concerned with materials and equipment for controlling insects and plant diseases in the field or in use of insecticides in or around canneries will find this volume of 320 pages valuable as a ready reference.

Orders for *Entoma*, which sells for $1 per copy, should be placed with Dr. George E. Langford, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

PLANT SANITATION NOTE

In his paper on "The Status of DDT in the Control of Insects" (reproduced in the February 12 issue of the INFORMATION LETTER, pages 56-58), F. C. Bishopp, assistant chief of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Entomology and Plant Quarantine, included the following comment, which should be of particular interest to canning plant sanitarians:

Control of Insects in Packing Plants

Those connected with the canning industry are much interested in the control of insects in packing plants. The more important of these insects are the housefly, blowflies, mosquitoes, and vinegar flies. Cockroaches are also occasionally concerned. Sanitation consisting of proper disposal of wastes and care in bringing in infested fruits and vegetables are very important control steps. DDT is a first class supplemental method of control. Spraying the packing plants both inside and out and adjacent sheds and other buildings with DDT will greatly reduce fly, mosquito and cockroach abundance. For interiors a 5 percent solution of DDT in deodorized kerosene is recommended. This should be put on as a rather coarse spray preferably with a flat type nozzle, and the walls, floors and ceilings should be covered at the rate of about 1 gallon of the solution to 1,000 square feet. Under usual conditions this material will remain effective in killing the flies and mosquitoes that come in contact with it for a period of several months. Probably the steam and water used in packing houses would shorten the period of effectiveness, particularly against cockroaches. Care should be exercised to avoid getting the DDT solution into the utensils and on fruit and vegetables to be canned.

In applying oil sprays it is advisable to use a respirator and if the solution comes in contract with the skin it should be removed rather promptly with soap and water.

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USDA Tables of Pack Totals of Canned Fruits, Vegetables

The tables given below present estimates of the 1945 commercial packs of canned fruits and vegetables prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Last week's INFORMATION LETTER carried a discussion of these estimates (page 74) and the specific USDA figures are presented in the tables below:

CANNED VEGETABLES AND JUICES

Products	1945 est.	1944	1937-41 av.
	Mil. Cases	*Mil. Cases*	*Mil. Cases*
Asparagus	4.5	4.3	2.9
Beans, lima	2.0	1.7	2.6
Beans, snap	19.5	18.6	10.5
Beets	9.0	8.7	4.0
Carrots	3.5	3.0	1.3
Corn	28.2	25.4	20.0
Leafy greens (excluding spinach)	2.5	1.0	.6
Mixed vegetables	2.5	2.4	...
Peas	30.6	31.7	23.8
Pumpkin and squash	3.0	2.9	2.6
Spinach	7.2	9.0	4.6
Tomatoes	20.0	26.1	27.0
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	13.0	12.0	8.9
Tomato juice	30.0	30.8	16.1
Tomato paste	4.0	5.6	2.3
Tomato pulp and puree	10.0	9.5	3.1
Tomato sauce	5.5	4.5	1.6
Baby foods and vegetable purees	14.0	12.0	2.7
Baked beans	23.5	27.0	29.2
Hominy	.7	....	2.4
Sauerkraut	7.5	3.7	6.5
Soups	31.0	29.7	28.0
White potatoes	1.5	.8	...
Sweetpotatoes	2.0	1.5	1.2

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Apples	1.2	3.0	2.5
Applesauce	.9	3.1	2.2
Apricots	4.0	7.8	3.4
Berries	.8	.5	1.4
Cherries, sour	1.1	2.6	2.1
Cherries, sweet	1.3	.9	.7
Figs	1.0	.9	.4
Fruit cocktail	6.5	6.6	3.7
Peaches	14.5	13.6	12.4
Pears	5.2	4.6	5.3
Pineapple	9.4	9.0	9.3
Pineapple juice	6.4	5.8	6.9
Cranberries	1.3	.6	1.1
Fruit nectars	.2	.6	.5
Olives	1.0	.9	.5
Apple juice	1.0	1.8	.4
Grape juice	.6	1.2	1.3
Prune juice and other	1.8	1.7	.4
Plums and prunes	2.3	1.3	1.0